

## TRIED TO PREVENT BIDS

Evidence of Fraud Accumulating Against the Gaynors.

Government Puts Other Contractors on the Stand in the Removal Proceedings—They Tell of Difficulties Encountered in Obtaining Specifications for the Work at Savannah.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Another chapter in the Savannah harbor fraud case will be added through the proceedings for the removal of Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. F. Gaynor, and Benjamin D. Greene from this State to Georgia, resumed Friday and continued today before United States Commissioner Shields. The story of the frauds is a long one. The conspiracy was, in fact, one of the biggest ever unearthed in the history of public improvements in the country. Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, U. S. A., was the engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements on the South Atlantic coast from 1881 to 1896. During this period extensive improvements were undertaken by the Government, largely on the advice of Captain Carter himself, in the Savannah, Brunswick, and other Southern harbors.

One firm of contractors obtained most of the contracts for the work during these years. That firm was the Atlantic Contracting Company, of which Col. John F. Gaynor was president, and of which also were active members. In 1896 Captain Carter was transferred to the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and it was then discovered that there were irregularities under his administration which pointed to extensive frauds in his department. Investigation was followed by his conviction by court martial and subsequent incarceration in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he is at present serving out his sentence.

As a further result of the investigation a Federal grand jury for the Southern District of Georgia in December last found indictments against Greene and the Gaynors for alleged conspiracy with Carter to defraud the Government. Proceedings looking toward the removal of the indicted persons from the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to that of Georgia were begun in January before Commissioner Shields. In these proceedings the Government introduced no evidence except the indictments. Judge Addison Brown, following the precedent laid down by him in the Dana case, decided that the mere presentation of the indictments was not enough and that a writ of removal could not be granted except on evidence tending to show ground for the indictments. Ten days ago Judge Brown, in the Dana case, set a day for the taking of such additional testimony before the Commissioner as either side should see fit to present.

The first witness called by the Government when the examination was resumed was Charles P. Goodyear, a contractor engaged in deepening the harbor at Brunswick, Ga., who testified that the removal had been made to him by Carter and the Gaynors to get him to use his influence to obtain an appropriation of \$2,718,000 for the Brunswick harbor. The profits, which were estimated at \$750,000, were to be divided into three parts, of which Goodyear said he was to have one part. Carter assured Goodyear, the witness said, that the appropriation was granted the Atlantic Contracting Company would get the contract, and would live up to the agreement made. Mr. Goodyear said he did not like the look of the business and refused to have anything to do with it.

William H. Venoble, a granite contractor of Atlanta, testified to the difficulty he experienced in getting specifications for the work. He said that he had been approached by the Gaynors to buy him off. Mr. Venoble was on the stand during most of Saturday and Sunday. He testified to an understanding which he said had been reached between the Atlantic Contracting Company and himself by which he was to furnish a certain quantity of granite to the company. A contract was signed by which Venoble was to furnish 500,000 tons of stone. Only 1,000 tons were called for, the witness said, and he was convinced that he was being turned down and went around to see Carter about it. Carter, the witness said, referred him to Greene, who, according to the witness, said that he would use as much of his stone as possible, but that the specifications had been changed so as to call for the substitution of granite instead of solid stone in most cases.

Mr. Venoble also told about the different sort of mattresses required and the difficulty of bidding upon them without a knowledge of the kind to be used. The Atlantic Contracting Company had made information on this point, the witness said, and could underbid everyone else in consequence.

The hearing was continued this morning at 11 o'clock. The first witness called was Thomas J. Agnew, a contractor of Savannah. He said in his testimony that he was obtaining from Carter copies of the specifications for the work on Cumberland Sound. Upon failing to get copies he applied, he said, for a brief through his attorney, but the attempt was also unsuccessful. He said that he then wrote a letter of protest to Carter, after which the specifications were sent him. On the next day he got the specifications. On the next day he got the specifications. On the next day he got the specifications.

It was sought by the testimony to establish the correctness of the defendants, Greene and the Gaynors, with the firm of Barge & Co. After cross-examination by Mr. Kellogg the witness was excused.

J. W. O. Stierley, foreman of the work in the office of Carter, identified numerous letters, various specimens of handwriting, and a big pile of letter-press books.

## NO RIVER FIRE ENQUIRY.

New York Marine Underwriters Will Not Act.

NEW YORK, July 9.—It is certain that no investigation of the causes of the fire at the North German Lloyd piers, in Hoboken, will be made by the marine underwriters, and so far no steps have been taken by the fire underwriters to institute an enquiry or to raise the rates of insurance.

John A. Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, said this afternoon: "In my judgment, the marine underwriters will take no special action in regard to the causes of the Hoboken fire. There will be no advance in rates. I learn from Mr. Schwab that three vessels, the Bremen, the Saale, and the Main, which were burned, are to be repaired and put in service again, and we are glad to see that the damage to property is not so great as predicted. Precautionary measures against fire may be taken, but I am glad to say that the practice of placing combustible materials and packages too close together on piers is likely to be stopped."

No meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters has been called, and it is not expected that rates will be increased at least for some time to come.

Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, the city council, and Dr. Samuel Helfers, President of the Board of Health of Hoboken, had a conference this forenoon regarding the advisability of using more dynamite to dislodge bodies said to be lying at the bottom of the river between the North German Lloyd piers. Dr. Helfers was inclined to the view that the employment of divers would be better than the use of the explosive. This met the view of the mayor, but it was decided to have a talk with Gustav Wrecking Company, the line, before reaching a final decision. Mr. Schwab will be in Hoboken late this afternoon.

Members of the board of health today disinfected the ruins of Campbell's warehouse, owing to the stench arising from the smell. It was said, was due to a large quantity of beans stored in the building. Dr. Helfers said that the water-soaked beans were decomposed. He added that in a couple of days they would be dug out of the ruins and dumped far out at sea.

## HOBOKEN FIRE VICTIMS.

Bodies of 128 Have So Far Been Recovered.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Thus far 128 bodies of the victims of the Hoboken fire have been recovered, and it is now believed that this number, with the possible addition of but few more, will complete the list of bodies recovered. Although a careful search was made of the North River in the vicinity of the burned piers yesterday and this morning, no more discoveries were made.

It is expected that one or two more bodies may be found on the Saale when it is towed to New York. It is now believed that there are any bodies in either the Main or the Bremen. At the North German Lloyd Line offices this morning the bodies were placed in iron boxes and sent to the Hoboken morgue. The diver who found the bodies said he believed there were no more in the second cabin. He made a thorough search of it and was unable to find any.

## MR. WANAMAKER ABSENT.

Citizens' Committee Postpones Action on the English Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—John Wanamaker was not able to be present at the meeting today of the sub-committee of seven of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty, appointed to make effective the resolutions of the town meeting regarding the course of Director of Public Safety Englehard, in an effort to stop newspaper attacks. The committee, of which William C. Fawcett is chairman, met this morning at the Drexel Building, and a letter from Mr. Wanamaker was presented.

The letter was written from Cape May Point, and in it Mr. Wanamaker stated that he could not appear at present, as his physician prohibited him from coming to the city during such weather as has prevailed here.

As Mr. Wanamaker is willing to appear before the committee, it is likely that no further action will be taken until he is heard. The committee hopes to obtain from him additional facts relating to the English interview and to the circumstances leading up to it.

## HOPE TO FIGHT BOXERS

Cavalrymen at Fort Myer Eager for Active Service.

Officers and Men Preparing for Departure—Confident That They Will Eventually Be Thrown into the Conflict in China—Enthusiastic Over the Prospect Before Them.

These are busy days at Fort Myer. Officers and men of the four troops of the Third Cavalry are eagerly preparing for the Chinese campaign, in which it seems certain they will take part. Their orders are to sail for Nagasaki, Japan, where further instructions will be received. It will take them almost a month after departing before they reach Nagasaki.

Meanwhile, should the situation in China be cleared the regiment may go to Manila. That chance, however, is a very remote one.

Almost without exception the soldiers are confident of going to China. The men, who have had no foreign service since their return from Cuba, are wildly enthusiastic at the chance of getting into a fight again. The officers who, for the most part, have families here, are also getting ready for the campaign, for although they have much to lose, yet they have much to gain in the line of advancement, which is certain to result from service in China.

One squadron, four troops, of the Third Cavalry, is stationed at Fort Myer. There are about 400 men in all, and they were paid on Thursday, just after receiving word of being ordered to the East. Usually every pay day men are missing for a few days thereafter, but there has been no single delinquent this time.

The men are all anxious to see active service, and they will not risk losing their chances by absence now.

It is uncertain when the squadron will leave here. The only question is that of transportation. The equipment and supplies which will be needed in oriental service have already been secured. The troops have their full supplies of clothing and weapons.

They can get on the Eastern trip, Lieutenant says, in about a week. The troops are now at Fort Myer, and they will be taken to the Philippines by the ship now there.

## A COMPLICATED CASE.

A Man Being Tried for Murder Committed While Young.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Alexander J. Jester was placed on trial in New London, Rolle County, Mo., today on a murder charge nearly thirty years ago. Jester is accused of having killed Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates, ex-chairman of the board of directors of the American Steel and Wire Company. Nearly a dozen lawyers will take part in the case. Two hundred witnesses will be called. A jury panel of eighty men has been summoned.

W. S. Forrest, of Chicago, who will represent John W. Gates in the prosecution, is acting as counsel. The State of Missouri will be represented by T. T. Rhodes, of Paris, Mo.; J. H. Rhodes, of Sedalia, Mo.; C. F. Johnson, of St. Louis, and J. W. Harrison, of St. Louis. The defense is being handled by Alexander J. Jester, Esq., and E. M. McIntyre, of Mexico, Mo. Judge David Ely, of Hannibal, will preside at the trial.

The 30-cent trial of the case, which was a familiar figure along Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, where for several years he sold shoe laces and other small articles. With him was another man, the result of an accident years ago, Johnson was conspicuous on the principal streets.

## WITHOUT A CLAIMANT.

Mystery Surrounds Sloop Found Adrift Off New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 9.—The mystery surrounding the abandoned 40-foot sloop yacht Amanda, found off this harbor yesterday afternoon, had not been cleared up this morning.

The sloop is almost new, and aside from a few scratches, probably due to exposure, is in excellent condition. The anchor, which was overboard when the men boarded the yacht, is new, as is the steering gear. The authorities this morning made a thorough search of the harbor, but found it empty of everything except some steering gear and extra halyards. The boat is not registered by any of the yacht clubs in this neighborhood.

## FRISBIE STILL MISSING.

Nothing Learned of the Ancestress's Whereabouts.

Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Abraham B. Frisbie, fifty years of age, who is reported missing from his home, 115 Arthur Street, Anacostia. Friends of Frisbie are alarmed at his disappearance. They have asked the police to search for him. A description of the missing man has been sent broadcast, and his apprehension is likely.

## GRANTED MORE TIME.

Order for Deportation of Roumanians Temporarily Suspended.

The Roumanian Jews who arrived at New York from Europe last week, and who were ordered by the Commissioner of Immigration to be deported, have been granted a stay until July 21, that they may have more time to furnish proof that they do not belong to the excluded classes. This action was taken at the instance of Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the Committee on Civil and Religious Rights of the Union of the American Hebrew Congregation, and A. S. Solomon, of New York, superintendent of the Baron de Hirsch Trust Fund. The case of these Jews is a subject of great interest to the authorities, who, it is believed, are disposed to grant them every indulgence. They were temporarily barred out because it was thought likely that they would become a public charge and also because they could not prove to the officials that they are not of the prohibited category.

Their story is an unusual one. They came to this country in consequence of anti-Semitic persecution prevalent in Roumania, where they were deprived of citizenship and allowed to live only in certain towns set aside for them. They are also forced to act as the servants of leading government officials and persecuted to death as they were in Roumania thirty years ago.

These men, having provoked official displeasure in some way, were driven out of their homes and received passports which distinctly state that they may never return. This passport is regarded as remarkable by the immigration officials. Now that admission to the United States is refused them, knowing as they do the impossibility of returning to Roumania, most of the young men are in a depressed frame of mind, and several have threatened to commit suicide should this Government finally exclude them. There is no doubt, in the mind of Mr. Wolf, however, that a decision will be rendered in their favor.

Mr. Wolf says: "It is proper to say that these refugees are not paupers, but, on the contrary, each one of them is a mechanic or tradesman, and all are intelligent, peaceful young men. They have been caused to suffer and endure such hardships that it is thought another disappointment, such as the present one, would be too much for them. The United States, pictured to them as a heaven for the persecuted, will result in a number of suicides."

The department will carefully consider the case on July 21, after giving an opportunity for both sides to produce evidence and decide upon the merits of the case.

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Samuel Gompers and John D. Pierce Deliver Addresses.

Samuel Gompers, President, and John D. Pierce, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, delivered addresses at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, held at the Hotel Hamilton, last night.

There was an unusually large attendance of delegates from the affiliated unions, and the speakers were given a cordial reception. Credentials for new delegates from Federal Labor Union, No. 5111, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union, No. 28, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and National Union of Shipbuilders were presented, and the representatives from the different unions were received and obligated.

James L. Feeney was elected fraternal delegate to the Building Trades Council, of which E. J. Ratigan is President.

A committee consisting of J. H. Babcock, John H. Brickman, and E. J. Ratigan was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the union.

E. J. Ratigan, of the Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Union, in his report on the state of the union, stated that there has been no material change in the condition of affairs during the last few days.

## HIS BODY UNCLAIMED.

Remains of Robert Johnson May Go to Potter's Field.

No one has claimed the body of Robert Johnson, the peddler, who died at the Emergency Hospital Sunday afternoon from alcoholism and the effects of the heat. The police hope to learn of friends who will take charge of the remains today, but in case of failure, the body will likely be buried in Potter's field tomorrow.

Johnson was fifty years of age. He lived at 812 D Street northwest, where a familiar figure along Pennsylvania Avenue northwest, where for several years he sold shoe laces and other small articles. With him was another man, the result of an accident years ago, Johnson was conspicuous on the principal streets.

## TEMPERANCE.

Women hold up Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" as examples of what all medicines should be in absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics.

The Good Roads Association has delighted with their excursion yesterday to Marshall Hall, and the steamer Charles Maclester was comfortably laden with pleasure seekers. The venture promises to make a fair increase in the cash fund of the association, although the profits will not be so large as they were on the last annual excursion.

## EXCURSION OF THE CYCLISTS.

The Good Roads Association Inc.

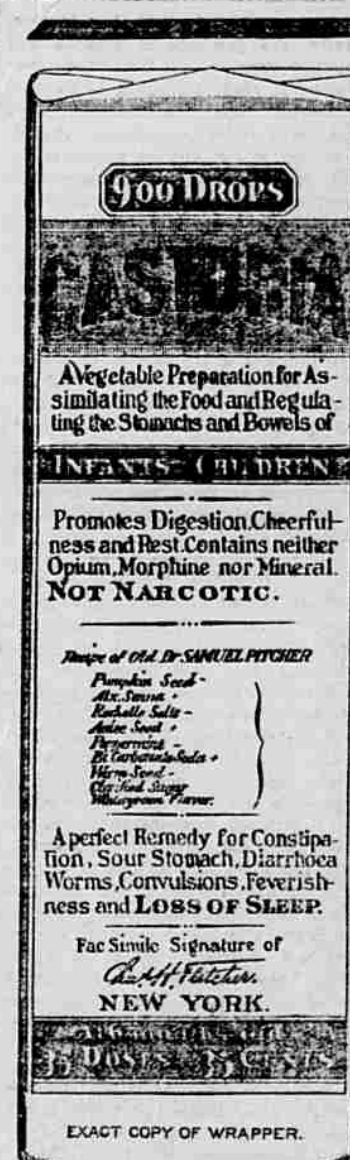
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## WOULD BRIDGE DEMANDS A JURY TRIAL.

When George Woodbridge, a druggist at the corner of Four-and-a-half Street and Maryland Avenue southwest, was arraigned before Judge Kimball in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with selling a bottle of poison to Nannie Wallace without having properly labeled the same, a jury trial was demanded and was granted to appear in court at a future date.

## OVERCOME BY HEAT.

William Overcome, aged thirty-nine years, was overcome by heat while working on a building at the corner of First Street and North Carolina Avenue southeast yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Providence Hospital by the police and will likely recover. Overcome lives at 300 Second Street northeast.



**CASTORIA**

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations, and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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## INDIA'S FAMINE SUFFERERS.

An Appeal From the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

To the Citizens of Washington and the District of Columbia:

The famine distress in India is still increasing, notwithstanding the fact that rain has fallen in some parts of that famine district whose area is larger than Franco and Germany combined. The immediate effect of heavy rains upon the famine-stricken people is to increase the suffering and mortality. In any event, new harvests cannot be gathered until next October.

Meantime, scores of millions are hungry, and not less than ten millions face death by starvation. The babe starves in the arms of its starving mother. Not infrequently, even in the light of the living, Jackals and dogs rend both the dying and the dead.

Yet, to the citizens of the shadow of death" relief can be instantly obtained. The coarser kinds of grain on which the common people live have been brought from the favored parts of India, and are selling at reasonable prices. From two to five cents a day will save a life. The British Government is giving steady, systematic relief on a scale unapproached in the world's history. The actual number thus relieved day by day and month by month is scarcely less than six millions. But there are, besides, the deserted little children, the sick, those too weak to journey to the relief camps, and those whose caste will not allow them to receive the food thus offered.

Necessarily, charitable relief is required. The surplus of the clothing of the people of Great Britain and her colonies have contributed at least three millions of dollars for such relief, besides very large amounts sent through missionary societies and other special channels.

Not only money to provide food is absolutely needed, but native blankets (costing 30 cents) must be furnished to those unable to buy. Many wasted, famished, peasant farmers must be aided (\$2 or \$3 to each) in re-seeding their fields. In the absence of money to save life, such means must be used.

The total need is really greater now than at any previous date. Relief committees of one hundred have been formed in New York, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Indianapolis, Baltimore, and Washington. Philadelphia is moving forward. Through the efforts of Relief. All these committees are in co-operation, and all are sending their undesignated funds to the American-Indian Relief Committee in Bombay, and all are sending their members as volunteers in the actual relief work. To that committee Washington's relief funds will be cable without expense.

Mr. Clarence F. Norment, Central National Bank, has consented to act as the committee's treasurer, receiving and acknowledging all contributions. Let us move at once to the rescue. Let each man, each woman, each child, promptly send some gift.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, Chairman.

The following subscriptions have been received by the committee:

S. W. Woodward	\$100.00
W. H. Woodward	100.00
C. F. Norment	100.00
Soldier's widow	50.00
M. L. Walker	10.00
Mrs. W. F. Clark	10.00
Charles S. Burt	10.00
Ralph S. Maran	10.00
S. Thomas Brown	10.00
R. J. Woodhill	10.00
William Hall & Co.	20.00
H. B. Macfarland	10.00
Augustus Davis	10.00
E. F. Brown	2.00
L. LaVerne	2.00
Mary Miller	1.00
G. H. Smith	1.00
S. H. Hendricks	100.00
Charles Alvin Smith	1.00

## FRISBIE STILL MISSING.

Nothing Learned of the Ancestress's Whereabouts.

Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Abraham B. Frisbie, fifty years of age, who is reported missing from his home, 115 Arthur Street, Anacostia. Friends of Frisbie are alarmed at his disappearance. They have asked the police to search for him. A description of the missing man has been sent broadcast, and his apprehension is likely.

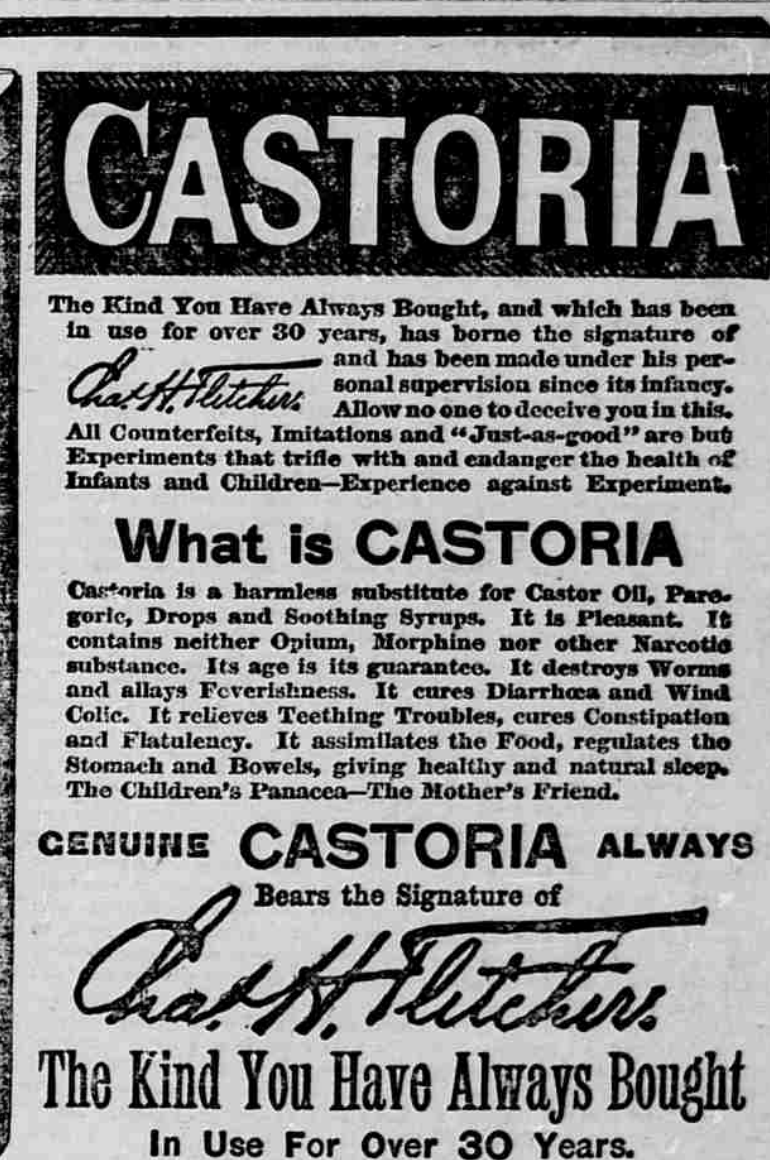
Thursday morning Frisbie left home. He gave no sign of his intended absence and appeared to be in good health. For several months he has been out of employment, but a position awaits him at the Interior Department. Frisbie has lived for years in Anacostia. He is widely known there, being connected with John A. Logan Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, and other orders.

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## AMONG THE CELESTIALS.

The Chinaman a Perfect Being as a Waiter.

Coolies All Go by the Name of John.

When Addressed by Foreign Residents—Remarkable Memory of the Chinese—Sketches From the Note Book of an American Consul.

A great deal has been written about the peculiarities of the Chinaman's character. Fastidious foreigners object to his fancy for a cat and dog diet; they are overcome by the odors which emanate from his habitations. In truth, the Chinese coolie is not a dainty creature; but he is a good servant; he is quick; he is honest; he is faithful; he is as regular in the performance of his duties as clockwork; and he can be forced to some degree of cleanliness.

In the big foreign hotels which abound in all the treaty ports—Hongkong, Shanghai, etc.—as a waiter he is perfect. He wears a loose white robe, immaculately clean; milk white stockings, with black satin slippers; a shiny black pigtail held by his back from neck to heels. He moves about as silently as a cat. His duties once having been explained to him, he never forgets. He is reliable.

At the American Consulate he was housekeeper, chambermaid, and butler. He did the marketing, and should any complaint arise in regard to the cooking, this head servant considered it his duty to whip the cook, another Chinaman. He wears a clean white cotton gown—that is, of course in summer—May to September—when the temperature ranges from 85 to 90 degrees. His dress is simple, but he has no needless paper rolls. He speaks the jargon of the treaty ports, known as "Pidgin English." When dining is ready, he presides at the table, and carefully concealed in the loose, flowing sleeves of his dress—a sign of respect—and says, with a deep bow:

"Master, come catchee chow."

Should he be a little out of temper, and wish to show the slightest degree of disrespect, he will allow a small portion of one hand to be seen, and say:

"How have got?"

"Master," in order that the domestic machinery may run smoothly, must adapt himself to the language of his man servant. Should he be asked to "go upstairs and catch my slippers" he would stare in bewilderment.

"John, make go top side and catchee slippers."

The perfectly intelligible to John, the name by which all foreign residents call the servant.

The average Chinaman possesses a remarkable memory. He will learn to make himself understood in almost any foreign language in less than half the time it requires an intelligent Englishman or American to make himself understood in any one of his native languages. This disparity has led to some curious anomalies in the trade of the country. Thus at all the open ports, trade with foreigners is carried on almost entirely through agents, who are always natives. They are called "compradores."

If a foreign merchant wishes to buy a silk, or a cotton, or other articles of native product he must do so through his "compradore." If he wishes to sell any article of foreign product to a native house he must again resort to the "compradore."

The "compradore" employs all the servants of the foreigner's establishment, fixes their salaries and is responsible for their honesty. He keeps the foreign trader's bank account straightened out with the native bankers, and makes out shipping bills and invoices. Practically, though nominally a mere up-and-down man, he is the real head of the house, and his word is law. He is usually a shrewd fellow, and watches closely his employer's interests, not forgetting his own. He has certain legitimate commissions, or "squeeze," as they are called, on all of his transactions. His income is considerable.

A foreign merchant, having acquired after a long residence a sufficient knowledge of the language, decides that his business is too much in the hands of natives, and dismisses his "compradore." He goes to a native housekeeper, and asks that he be allowed to manage his own affairs. He is promptly filled. This is so in every department of business where foreigners are concerned. In all of the treaty ports the financial affairs of every foreign house practically are in the hands of the natives. Foreign merchants cannot hope to reach the market except through a class of middlemen. This is the irreverent custom of the country. Thus commerce has utterly failed to break down the barriers between these strange people and the outside world.

"It was first at Chin-Kiang," writes the American Consul in his notebook, "that the peculiar lantern custom of the Chinese was brought to my notice. I was to be the guest of the American Consul there and had just landed with him at the foreign merchants' wharf on the Yangtze, some distance from the foreign settlement. It was about 9 p. m. Two Chinese coolies of my host's household were on the bank awaiting us. They carried each a lantern the size of a four barrel. Congregated about the landing were several thousand Chinamen of all grades and conditions. Every third man among them carried a lantern, none of which, however, was quite as large as those of my host's coolies. "These are my official lanterns," said the consul. "In this country also represents rank. Big man, big lantern; little man, little lantern. None but the higher officials can have large lanterns."

"And who are these grave-looking gentlemen in white nightgowns, each attended by a lamp cooler?"

"They," said my host, "are merchants, clerks, 'compradores' and traders. They see their lamps are a little under the medium size. The common coolies not attending as servants, and very small sized lamps. All are required to carry them; it is the local municipal regulation."

"It seemed to me an absurd custom for the American Consul to me to spend his evenings out with a couple of lanterns the size of barrels in constant attendance, and I announced my intention of having one only, large enough for practical purposes."

"In that case," said my host, "you will be set down as a small and insignificant person, whose wishes may be safely disregarded."

"The first questions which the Viceroy of Canton asked me on my first official and social call on him," writes the American Consul in his notebook, "were in regard to my age and the number of my wives. When I answered that we Americans were allowed but one wife each he seemed surprised."

"Do not some of your wealthy men and high officials have more than one wife each?" he asked.

"But one, your Excellency. I replied, 'No, I fancy to have more than one at a time.'"

"All this had to go through an interpreter, of course, and I doubt if my host did not secretly suspect me of trying to explain that the Mormons